tions were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the thanks of this Committee be tendered to W. W. Holden, Esq., for his very able and patriotic Oration on the Fourth of July. Resolved, That in view of the generally expressed wish of our fellow-citizens, we respectfully request the publica-

L. S. PERRY. W. L. POMEROY. EDWARD CANTWELL JAS. J. IREDELL, JNO. C. PARTRIDGE. ISAAC PROCTOR. W. J. BROWN, H. C. SMITH, P. P. WILLIAMS, W. HOWARD. J. M. PERKINSON. JNO. NICHOLS, A. D. TUMBRO, JNO. SPELMAN,

the contract of the contract o

RALEIGH, July 10, 1856. GENTLEMEN: Yours of yesterday has been received. I feel grateful for the kind and complimentary terms in which you have been pleased to notice my address; and in compliance with your wish, I herewith place the address in your hands, to be disposed of as you may think proper. With much respect,

To Messrs. P. F. Pescup, and others, Committee.

ORATION: By W. W. Holden, delivered in the City of Raleigh, July 4, 1856.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The return of this anniversary, with the memories it brings along with it, may well excite the noblest and best emotions of our hearts. Eighty years is a brief period in the existence of a nation; yet during that time the Republic has advanced to a height of power, grandeur, and renown never before reached by any people. When this declaration which you have just heard, was made, the States making it were comparatively feeble, with no certain nor adequate revenues-with no navywith a small and ill-furnished army; and with little, indeed, but their own strong wills and the righteousness of their cause. But Providence smiled upon their exertions, and His word went forth in their behalf, for them and for us. The stern resolve to be free, formed and recorded in uncertainty and gloom, was established in the full blaze of the crowning victories of King's Mountain and Yorktown; and the masses of mankind saw it, and were glad.

And now what a spectacle is before us! The Republic now stretches from north to south through twenty-four degrees of latitude, and stands, east and west, with a vast breadth across the entire continent. Its hand is upon both oceans. Its area. thus bounded, is capable of sustaining in comfort and abundance four hundred millions of human beings; its revenues are ample, and its resources almost inexhaustible; its flag, radiant with the light of many victories, is every where respected; and its form of government is the result of such principles, and so wisely adjusted, as to give promise, if we are only true to ourselves, of indefinite expansion and duration.

On this blessed morning, from four millions of dwellings-from the uttermost headlands of Maine, to where the sun gilded with his rising beams the banks of the Rio del Norte and the golden shores of California, acclamations and offerings of gratitudo have ascended, mingling with the roar of artillery, the sound of many waters, the hoarse notes of the drum, and the many-voiced instruments of martial music. These acclamations and these offerings of gratitude are the same in all these regions. They thrill the air beside the great lakes, and above the boundaries of the two great oceans, and along the courses of the St. Lawrence, the Mississippi, and the Sacramento. They are heard amid the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains, as the eagle, the proud emblem of all these liberties, sweeps by, with his wing of lightning and his eye of fire. They are uttered above the battle-fields of Lexington, and Brandywine, and Guilford Court-House, and Eutaw, where the fame of our forefathers was made immortal by almost superhuman courage, and by baptisms of blood gushing like water, in defence of their rights and ours. And far out upon the seas, where our ships cleave the blue waters, or repose in their strength near the shore, our brave seamen partake of the same spirit, and are with us in heart in this celebration, as the morning gun speaks out, and as the wondrous flag of "Many in One" is run up before the gaze of all peoples, and kindreds, and tongues. Thanks be to God for this day, and for the deed, which eighty years ago, it witnessed!

When our ancestors had made this declaration against tyrants, and had laid the foundations of our government in gloom and carnage, they could not have hoped-confident and far-seeing as they were -that in the space of eighty years our population would be increased torselve

combination of federal power and State sovereignty!

-what individual freedom!-what an exemption

from taxation and the evils of class legislation!-

what developments in science, in arts, and in arms!

and what capabilities of improvement and advance-

ment in all that concerns the moral, the physical,

and the intellectual condition of mankind! Else-

where, over all the earth, with the exception of some

favored spots, the hand of the oppressor, whether

disclosed as that of the oligarch, the emperor, or

the king, is still lifted in its cruel and bloody work;

yet as the great idea of the eighteenth century was

that of union against tyrants, so is that of the nine-

teenth century, the independence of nationalities

-the right of all peoples to determine for them-

selves their own forms of government. And as the

masses of the old world, animated by this idea,

struggle up from beneath the darkness which blinds,

and the despotisms that consume, we would have

them look hitherward, and take new courage from

the light which burns with so steady and glorious a

Our federal government, fellow-citizens, was wise-

ly formed, not only for the common defence, the

protection of State rights, and the preservation of

individual freedom, but for expansion and duration.

Of the eighteen new States which have been added

since 1789, six-to wit, Louisiana, Missouri, Arkan-

sas, Florida, Texas, and California-were formed

out of territory acquired by treaties with foreign

States; and there are seven Territories-to wit. Or-

egon, Washington, Minesota, New Mexico, Utah.

Nebraska and Kansas-acquired by the same trea-

ties, which at no distant day will apply for admis-

sion into the Union. Of the territory which we pos-

sessed at the close of the revolution, New York gave

Vermont-Massachusetts gave Maine-North-Caro-

lina gave Tennessee-South-Carolina and Georgia

gave Mississippi and Alabama; and Virginia, the

mother of States, bestowing her jewels with a lav-

ish hand, gave Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois,

We know that although the prominent idea of the

revolution was that of union against unjust power,

yet the States were jealous of strong government,

and apprehensive of encroachments on their indi-

vidual rights. They went, each State for itself, vol-

untarily into the revolutionary struggle, and they

emerged from it shorn of none of their attributes of

sovereignty. The Confederation, formed in the sec-

ond year of independence, was fully tested, and

failed. It was soon discovered that the "Articles of

Confederation and perpetual union," as they were

styled, were insufficient for purposes of revenue, fi-

nance, foreign intercourse, expansion of domain,

and general defence. In the language of our pres-

ent Constitution, "a more perfect Union" was re-

quired,-a Union, which would combine the great-

est amount of strength with the least abatement or

concession of State sovereignty,-a Union, which

would leave to the States supreme control over all

their domestic concerns, while it undertook for them

the direction and management of their general in-

terests and exterior relations. That, fellow-citizens,

was a most critical and important period in our his-

tory. Free representative government was for a

time arrested in its course, and many feared a final

separation, with all the evils of coterminous but dis-

united and discordant sovereignties. Wise counsels,

however, prevailed, and the present Constitution was

adopted. The question was, not whether there should be a Union, for all felt its necessity, and were

Michigan, Iowa, and Wisconsin to the Union.

lustre in this Western hemisphere.

..... and admirable and fortunate

agreed about it; but how it should be accomplished, and by what concessions and limitations of power. The Constitution, therefore, stands out before us as the great work of that day, and the Union as incidental to it, or, as the result of it. As it was understood then, that there could be no further Union if this Constitution should not be adopted, so it is true now, that if this Constitution shall be palpably broken, or shall utterly fail in its objects, as the Articles of the Confederation failed, then there will be no more Union. The Constitution is the bond of the Union, and the attachment of the people of all the States to the Constitution is the life of the Union. We know also, fellow-citizens, that this Constitution was established in a spirit of compromise; that it is to be strictly construed; and that the objects of the Union will be most surely accomplished and the rights of the States most effectually gnarded, by a close and just observance of all the grants and limitations of the instrument.

At the formation of the Constitution all the States, save one, were slaveholding. Slavery was recognized in the Constitution, as a part of our political and social system; and even the slave-trade was continued by it to a certain time, the majority of the free States, who were most interested in it, urging with much zeal the continuance of the traffic. It was provided that three-fifths of the slaves should be represented in Congress, and that laws should be passed to enable owners to recover those escaping from service. North Carolina has two members of the House of Representatives based on slave population, who are thus represented both as property and as persons. It was also provided that new States might be admitted into the Union; and, by clear implication, slaveholding States as well as free But for these provisions, the Constitution would never have been adopted; and as it was, North-Carolina once deliberately rejected the Constitution, and was one of the last States to accept it. I refer to these facts, first, to show the nature and extent of our Constitutional rights in this respect; and secondly, to remind you of the anxiety and jealous care with which our forefathers protected and guarded their rights and liberties.

The people of the North, finding that the institution of slavery was not profitable to them, on account of the nature of their climate and soil, sold their slaves to the people of the middle and Southern States, and pocketed the money. They did not really emancipate them, as they professed to do .-They did not attempt to colonize them in their native land, Africa. That would have been an expensive philanthropy; and it might have been useless, and have failed, as the present colony of Liberia may fail of its objects; but, like sensible people, they disposed of this species of property to those who could use it to more advantage and profit than they could, and invested the proceeds of the sales in lands, ships, and factories. This was all very well. We heard little then, from that quarter, of the alleged sin of slavery. No meetings were then held in Boston, New York, and Providence, to protest against the extension of the institution over Southern territory, and to denounce slaveholders as criminals before God and man. It was a question of soil, and climate, and dollars and cents; and, just where interest led, there our Northern brethren fol lowed. Nay, more than this: The slave-trade was prosecuted in that quarter with an eagerness, and with a cruelty not exceeded by the Spaniards themselves; and to this day, slave ships are fitted out in Northern ports, and used in this traffic between Africa and Cuba, in defiance of the policy and laws of this country, and of all civilized nations. No such trade, fellow-citizens, exists, or is countenanced in these slaveholding States. The best and the most steadfast friends of the African, whether here or on his native shores, are the people of the South.

Such being the record of our Northern brethten on this subject, with what justice, with what consistency, with what honesty can they how turn upon us, and demand that'we shall be limited in our progress as a people, and that our institutions, which we inherited with them, and in part derived from them, shall not have free course over this continent? The extension of slavery will not add one to the number, while it will improve the condition of both master and slave. Nor will the institution take root and flourish in any territory where the great staples of cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar, and hemp are not cultivated; so that, thus regulating its own progress by the demand which nature and commerce may make for it, it will not interfere with those fields and departments of labor and industry, which are best suited to the white race. We may safely assert, that but for slave labor a large portion of the fertile lands of the Southwest, would have been still unreclaimed-lands, the cultivation of which has added so largely to the commerce and power of all the States, and which are constantly pouring their floods of wealth into New York, and other non-slaveholding ports. And we may also assert, that in a pecuniary point of view, the institution has been of more benefit to the people of the free States than it has been to us. The financial policy of the federal government has always tayored the Northern peo-

or comparatively unrestricted commerce. The

South is now submitting, without a murmur, to a

tariff averaging thirty per cent. ad valorem, and that

with but slight compensating results to herself, for

the benefit of the industrial operations and interests

of the North. Yet, with all these disadvantages,

with Northern vessels monopolizing her carrying

trade, and with a system of revenue and finance

constantly operating against her, the South not only

contributes largely to support the North with her

breadstuffs, her rice, and her sugar; but she sup-

plies the world with tobacco, and the looms of all

New England, of all old England, and of France and

Gentlemen, threats are borne to us from the North

of a dissolution of the Union. The public mind.

comparatively calm here, is greatly excited there .-

It is the excitement of injustice and aggression on

the one hand, and the calmness of freemen on the

other, determined in the last resort to defend, and,

if need be, to die by their rights. We are told that

the North will not only not submit to the extension

of slavery, but that they will continue their aggres-

sions until slavery ceases to exist. Good men, in all

portions of the country, are disturbed by serious ap-

prehensions. The mere thought of the destruction

of the Constitution, and the consequent disruption

of the Union, is sad and painful; but the danger ap-

pears to be at hand, and must be confronted and

boldly dealt with. Gentlemen, I tell you here and

now, as all true men in the free States are likewise

this day proclaiming, that in my humble opinion.

the people of the North would not, if they could

The institution of slavery, in its operations and

results, is the conservative influence, which, next to

mutual dependence and revolutionary associations,

holds these States together. The great staple of

cotton itself, which can be produced for exportation

alone by slave labor, gives employment to not less

than five millions of persons in England, and to one

million in the Northern and Eastern States. We

know that the cultivation of cotton elsewhere is de-

creasing, and that the Southern States are the only

part of the world where it is increasing. Cut off

this crop from the free States, as dissolution would

do; and what would be the instantaneous effect

upon their manufacturing interests? Look, too, at

the production of breadstuffs, to say nothing of the

last Census show, that the production of breadstuffs

and animal food in the New England States, taken

altogether, is declining; and this fact, with the prices

realized from the manufacture of Southern staples,

accounts for the increasing tendency of their popu-

lation to abandon their soil for new lands, in distant

States and Territories, and to desert the country

We judge of the prosperity and power of a people

by the quantity of their productions and the value

of their exports. The productions and the exports

together, of the slavcholding States, are much great-

er than those of the non-slaveholding; and we know,

too, that the great bulk of the exports of the free

States consists in articles manufactured from South-

ern raw material. Let the free States, therefore,

by any mode they may select, divide the Union and

set up for themselves, and they would soon find that they had sacrificed their best interests, and the

main elements of their prosperity, for an idle, and,

we may add, a vicious sentiment. They would at

once lose our carrying trade, which is the basis of

their commerce; their supplies of breadstuffs and

tobacco would be cut off, or burthened with heavy

and concentrate in their towns and factories.

ther products of slave labor. The statistics of the

and that they dare not dissolve the Union !

Germany with her cotton.

imposts, imposed to raise money to sustain their army and navy, and to carry on their government; while England and other foreign States would at once compete with them, and obtain the advantage over them in our markets, in the sale of nearly all manufactured articles. Superadd to this, the conflict constantly going on in free society between capital and labor, and the tendency to agrarianism, and we can form some idea of the evils that would afflict the Northern people in the event of dissolu-

Nor could they look with hope to the great Northwest, or Mississippi valley. Nature has bound that valley to the Southern States. It embraces eight or ten of the most flourishing States of the Union, whose productions find an outlet, under a Southern sun, through the Gulf of Mexico. Their immense supplies of breadstuffs, their coal, their cotton, their lead, and hemp, would no longer seek Northern markets, but would be poured, with a constantly increasing tide, along our Railroads and down the Mississippi, enriching as they flowed, and adding incalcubly to our commerce, and to our means of improvement and defence. Besides, the great line of intercourse across the continent, between the Atlantic and the Pacific, marked out by nature, and destined to be occupied, runs through the slaveholding States. The harbor of Beaufort, in this State, is nearly on a line with San Francisco, China, and Japan; and through this channel the commerce of the East, which has enriched all nations that have heretofore possessed it, may yet find its way. The solid men of the North, fellow-citizens, are

well informed of these things, and they properly estimate them. The people of the North-not the miserable fanatics, not the vile demagogues, not the whited sepulchres, not the long-faced canting Pharisces, who groan over slavery according to rule, and who, while they are arming and inciting adventurers and madmen to murder their countrymen in Kansas, nevertheless thank God they are not as others; not the race of degenerates and hypocrites, who disturb, and irritate, and afflict society where they exist, but who cannot control it; -not these, but the people of the North know, as we know, that their safety and our safety, their progress and our progress, their happiness and our happiness, are bound up together, by nature, by ancient association, by all-pervading and all-controlling interest, and by every consideration which should have weight with the judgment or lodgment in the heart. Dissolve the Union !- wherefore? in God's name, wherefore? Has it dispensed among us, in all these States, any thing but blessings? Does any one here, or in New England, really feel the operations of this Constitution but in the benefits it confers? Do we of the South, complain that of the thirty or forty millions of taxes which we pay by way of imposts, threefourths of them are expended in the free States?-No, fellow-citizens. We submit to this, and to othor inequalities, with cheerfulness; for we know that what we lose in one respect, we gain in another.

Who can estimate, in dollars and cents, the worth of this Constitution, or the value of the united American name? Can the North do it? Let her attempt it, and she will start back in dismay from the gulf that yawns before her. Can the South? In defence of her honor and of her Constitutional rights, she will not calculate, but she will dare and do, if the hour should come; which may Providence evermore forbid! If this Union should ever be destroyed, it will be done by a palpable violation or disregard, by all the departments of the government, of the Constitution, which is the bond of the Union. That, of itself, would be dissolution. The South would not entirely blameless in all this sectional strife, yet no part of the responsibility for the Crime of Dis-

union could be placed upon her. What a wail would go up, from all this world; what agony, what prayers, what horrors, what bitter and burning tears, if some messenger, commissioned by Divine authority, should proclaim that the Sun-now hastening as of old to his setting in the western sky-would rise no more; and that thenceforth there would be left to us only the pale light of the moon and stars! Such and so great, fellowcitizens, would be the darkness in the political and moral world, and such and so small would be the light, which would follow the dashing out or the obscuration of this Constitution, which is the Sun of our system and the centre of all our hopes.

But the South will neither go off, nor bow down, nor surrender her rights. She will stand on, and stand by, the Constitution and all its principles, whether the Union shall survive or perish. But I have confidence that it will not perish. It is not all gloom in the Northern sky. The Constitution still illumines the keavens that look down on Bunker Hill and Concord; and there are hosts of true men there who yet walk in its light. They look back with us to the time when the States stood shor'der to shoulder in a common struggle for independence; they estimate, as we do, the blessings of the present; they unite with us in the neares "

..., to the incenuaries and traitors in their midst, and to those among them who dare to threaten that in a certain event they will coerce us, that the contest for the preservation of the Union must commence there; and that these incendiaries and traitors must walk over their dead bodies before they can reach the bosoms of their Southern brethren. I have seen it proclaimed in their public journals, that the monument which crowns that memorable hill near Boston, was founded on Union; and that, so long as it shall stand, and they have arms for the contest, they will use them against those there, if necessary, who are engaged in unjust aggressions upon us. Nobly spoken!worthy, great-hearted, high-souled descendants of illustrious sires! The blood of Warren-like that of physical, mental, and moral, in which she is en-"sacrificing Abel's" cries, "even from the tongueless caverns of the earth,"-and the true men there answer, that their blood shall sink into the same sacred soil that received his, before the liberties of States and people, which he died to establish, shall be struck down and destroyed. With us they exclaim -

'Though many and bright are the stars that appear, In the flag by our country unfurled; And the stripes that are swelling in majesty there,
Like a rainbow adorning the world: Their lights are unsullied as those in the sky, By a deed that our fathers have done; And they are leagued in as true and as holy a tie, In their motto of "Many in One." From the hour when our fathers so fearlessly flung That banner of starlight abroad,

Ever true to themselves, to that motto they clung As they clung to the promise of God. By the bayonet traced at the midnight of war, On the fields where our glory was won; Oh perish the hand or the heart that would mar Our motto of "Many in One." From where our "Green Mountain" tops blend with the sky

And the giant St. Lawrence is rolled, To the waves where the balmy Hesperides lie. Like the dream of some prophet of old-They conquered-and dying, bequeathed to our care, Not this boundless dominion alone, But that bunner, whose loveliness hallows the air, And their motto of "Many in One."

Then up with our flag-let it stream on the air, Though our fathers are cold in their graves; They had hands that could strike, they had souls that could And their sons were not born to be slaves."

But, fellow-citizens, whatever may happen, let us cling to the institutions and to the soil of North-Carolina. We celebrate to-day the 80th anniversary of the independence of the United States; but this is the 81st year of the independence of Carolina. Let us hope that the star, which on the 20th day of May, 1775, rose midway between the ocean and the mountains, and "stood over the place" Mecklenburg, where liberty was born,-

"Gladdening all heaven with its inaugural smile"may never go out, nor go down, nor cease to dispense its beneficent influences on the generations of mankind. We may deplore the overthrow of other systems; we may shed tears of sorrow and of patiotic anguish over the disastrous darkness which ven now seems to be settling on the star of Masachusetts; vet, happen what may, let us be true to urselves-let us uphold, and maintain, and augment he honor and the glory, which, dating from the batle of the Alamance fought in old Orange, and from he resistance to the Stamp Act in the Cape Fear ountry, and from the great deed of Mecklenburg, ave become the proud inheritance of every son of North-Carolina.

Look abroad this day, upon this large expanse of eashore, and plains, and hills, and mountains; upon he cattle, the meadows, the rivers, and sounds, and ays; upon the ships and the steam-cars; upon the hurches, sending their spires up into the pure air

above towns and cities, or nestling amid thousands of groves, still fragrant with the lingering breath of Spring ; upon the ripe sheaves, gleaming upon countess acres, and the tall corn waving over innumerable furrows, giving promise of a tull harvest and abundant cheer; upon nine hundred thousand people, embracing different and most opposite races, dwelling together in peace, unsmitten by pestilence or plague-with no regular military organization, and none daring to molest them-with schools open to all, "without money and without price"-with the Bible-with the right of free speech, of habeas corpus, and trial by jury-with a free press, and an able and upright Judiciary-with all liberties and every blessing which rational beings could desire; look upon all this, and then say, if our lots have not been cast in a good time in the world's history, and in pleasant places; and if we have not a State worthy of all our devotion and affection-richly entitled to our best efforts to improve her in peace, and to our blood and our treasure, if required, in the day of danger? Consider, too, her capacities for improvement, and the progress which has been made during the last twenty years. We all remember the sacrifices, the expenditures, and the carnest and anxious efforts of the early friends of internal improvements; and the mingled pride and joy with which we first heard the whistle of the steam-car above our soil. Now, there are nearly six hundred miles of Railroad in the State in successful operation; with six hundred miles more projected, and which will be ready, at no distant day, for use. There are persons in this assemblage, who witnessed the labors of Caldwell, and Bartlett Yancy, and Murphy, and others, in the cause of education and of Common Schools, and who stood with them and sustained them in those labors. The University was then struggling up amidst many difficulties, if not against prejudice and actual opposition. It is now established on an enduring basis, and is one of the best and most flourishing institutions of the kind in the whole country. Up to 1840, when our Common Schools were commenced, there were but two Colleges in the State, but one hundred and fifty academies, and only six hundred primary schools. Now, there are fourteen Colleges, male and female; over three hundred academies; and three thousand five hundred primary or Common Schools. In 1840, there were not more than two hundred students at Colleges, not more than four thousand at academies, and not more than twenty-five thousand at all the schools, of whatso ever kind, in the State. Now, there are one thousand students in the various Colleges, nine thousand in academies, and not less than one hundred and forty thousand in the primary or Common Schools. What cheering results are these! How they gladden the heart of the philanthropist and patriot!

It may be truly asserted that no State in the Confederacy possesses any advantages over North-Carolina, whether we consider the extent of her seacoast and the value of her harbors-her geographical situation, or the nature and variety of her resources and productions. She occupies, upon the surface of the globe, those parallels of latitude, which have been most favorable in all past time to civilization, to valor, to improvement in letters, and in whatsoever contributes most to elevate and refine the human race. She is shielded on the one hand from the protracted and rigorous winters of the North; and on the other from the blasting heats of the South. Her soil can be made to yield in perfection all the great staples, and indeed, almost every article which is produced in any one, or in all of the thirty-one States. Her timber is varied in kind, and almost inexhaustible in quantity; the banks of her deplore, and would feel the catastrophe; but no man | rivers and her Eastern plains are well stored with could say that her folly or her madness did it. If materials for improving the soil; her hills and her valleys are rich in deposites of gold, of iron, of silver, of copper, of marble, of coal, and other valuable minerals; -and, to crown all, there is a spirit of intelligence, of enterprise, and improvement among her people, which will in due time bring out all these resources, to adorn her surface, to add to her wealth and to the general comfort, and to raise her to her proper and just rank in the Confederacy of States. Develop her coal and her iron, and send them out to the markets of the world, and we shall cease to pay tribute to Northern banks and Northern capitalists. Exchange will then be in our favor; and our State credit, so well maintained throughout the recent financial embarrassments and difficulties, will be placed on still higher and stronger foundations. Build up our own market towns, and let our productions, as far as practicable, be shipped from our own ports, and our own people will then reap the benefits realized from handling, and shipping, and selling them. We shall not then see our exports stated in federal commercial returns at four hundred thousand dollars, when re be estimated by millions. In a zens, let us cut loose, as far as we pendance for markets on our sistdr half a century has injured our aidc

> has already risen improvements and Common Schools have become the established policy of the State; and the great interests of agriculture and the mechanic arts are receiving the attention of the Legislature and of the people generally. The steamcar now thunders along from the mountains to the seaboard, freighted with the productions of the interior Counties, and bearing back for consumption, for use, and for ornament, the commodities of other and distant regions. The mind of the capitalist is stimulated, and the arm of the miner, the mechanic, and the manufacturer, invigorated by the prospect of fair rewards for their expenditures and labors. Our Common Schools and our academies are thronged with thousands of happy and ingenuous children; emigration is ceasing; and the old State lifts herself up, and girds herself for the work of improvement,

dependence.

embarrassed and li-

And is this a time for any true son of hers to falter in her service, or to abandon her for other lands? No-fellow-citizens-No! Here let us remain, and plan, and labor for the improvement of our State, and for ourselves and our posterity. It is a goodly and a glorious land, worthy of our best affections, and of all efforts and every sacrifice which we can make in its behalf. It is the land of our forefathers, "just and free in their day, and hopeful in their death' Their honored ashes mingle with its soil, and their patriotic spirits hover through its air." They speak to us by their great examples, and invoke us to be faithful to the rich inheritance which has fallen to us from their hands. We respond to the invocation. We are resolved, that as they performed their whole duty in their day, so we will perform ours; and that, with one mind and one heart, we will unite to keep the State on the high road of advancement and improvement, and to give to her star a new lustre in the constellation of the Union. So shall our posterity look back with gratitude to us, as we look back to those who have preceded us; so shall intelligence, and freedom, and manliness, and State pride, and virtue and piety, increase and abound among us; and so shall all the generations which are destined to exist within our borders, utter fervent thanks that they first saw the light on this continent, and that they are sons and daughters of North-Carolina.

Valuable Property for Sale. IN OBEDIENCE TO THE DECREE OF THE COUNTY Court of Orange, I shall offer for sale to the highpremises, on the 11th day of August next, that valuable Property in the town of Hillsborough known as the residence of the late Mrs. Anna Cameron,

and now belonging to Mrs. Anna Kirkland.

The Lot is pleasantly situated, and the House large and commodious, and well suited for a private residence. Families in the Eastern part of the State, desirous of securing a summer residence in a healthy country, are invited to examine the property. The property will be sold on a credit of six mon hs, the purchaser required to give bond and approved security. Possession given on the day of sale.

Also, on the same day, I will sell an old Negro Man, Jerry, the property of Mrs. Kirkland, and some articles of Household Furniture.

O. F. LONG, Guardian. June 16, 1856.

St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C. REV. ALDERT SMEDES, D. D., Rector.

THE NEXT TERM OF THIS SCHOOL WILL COM-MENCE July 8th. No deduction made for late attendance. For a circular apply to the Rector. Raleigh, June 20, 1 56.

JUST RECEIVED .- ANOTHER LOT OF THOSE beautiful white duck Coats and Pants which I purchased very low. Also a lot of plain white and fancy Marseills Vests, all of which I will setl at a very small per cent for cash, as the season is advancing. Call soon or you will lose a bargain. J. H. BIGGS. will lose a bargain. Raleigh, June 20, 1856. 61-swif.

Round Hill Female Academy.

ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON THE
14th of July, and continue five monds, under the direction of the same teacher, Miss Patty Duty, of Oxford, N C., assisted by her sister, Miss Maria Duty. This Academy is situated in a moral, refined, and intelligent community, surrounded with churches of different denominations; and s about twelve miles from Durham's Station on the Central Railroad. Any person in the lower counties wishing to send their daughters up the country to find a good School and a healthy section, will do well to send to Round Hill

Academy.

This being the 9th session of my school, I am proud to say, that it has given general satisfaction. My present teachers are not to be surpassed in any of the Academies in the State as good managers of young ladies. Their performances on the Piano and Guitar are equal to any.

Terms of Tuition—per Session of Five Months.
Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,
The higher English Branches,
\$8 and \$8 and 10 00 Lessons on Piano, with use of instrument. Lessons on Guitar, Drawing and Painting,

Board can be bad in good families, in less than one mile

from the Academy, for \$5 and \$6 per month As I have the teachers boarding in my family, I will take 10 or 12

Needle work extra.

young ladies at \$6 per month, no extras. The session closes on the 15th December next, at which time a public examination will take place. For further information write me at Round Hill, Orange county, N. C. D. C. PARRISH. TRUSTEES: J. C. Douglas, S. D. Umstead, Marcus Harris.

A. Mangum, R. F. Webb, J. A. McMannen, David Umstead, E. W. Holt, R. C. Maynard.

SOUTH LOWELL Male Academy and Medical School. ORANGE COUNTY, N. C. Rev. JESSE P. BAGBY, A. B., Principal.

Mr. JOSEPH H. SPEED, A. B., Associate. Mr. A. C. BAGBY, Assistant. Mr. EDWARD M. SCOTT, M. D., Principal of the Med-

THE FALL SESSION OF THE MALE ACADEMY will commence on the 10th day of July. The corps of Instructors has been increased. The character of the School is so well known that extended comment is deemed unnecessary. Suffice it to remark that its locality compares favorably with any in the State, both in regard to health

and morals. Both Trustees and Teachers feel it their duty to inculcate sound morality and correct general views of religion, yet at the same time they will take especial care that noth ing is taught that is at all sectarian. While the Teachers propose going over the same ground usual in first class Academies, they deem it of much more importance that their instruction should be thorough than extensive. Every effort will be made to induce foadness for study, and to

check vicious propensities. TERMS .- Tutton in English Department, \$12: 50, and in the Classical, \$15:00 per session. A contingent fee of \$1 is required of each student. Good board can be obtained, convenient to the Academy, for \$7:50 per month. The Associate Principal of our school is a native of North Carolina, and a graduate of Hampden Sydney College, Va. The Principal is a native of Virginia, and a graduate of Randolph Macon College. His brother, the Assistant, comes highly recommended, from the Junior Class of Randolph Macon College. THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Will commence on the 15th of July. The mode of instruction will be by Lectures, Examinations, and Medical Conversations. Each Student will be required, at such times as may be designated by the Principal, to write essays in the various branches of Medicine, and will be practiced in applying bandages for fractures, &c. and in the use of Surgical Instruments.

Dr. Scott will exhibit and explain the various kinds of Surgical Instruments, and also aparatus for the adjustment of fractures and dislocations, and as occasion requires, drawings and charts for illustrations in Anatomy and in the Practice of Medicine. In winter an opportunity will be given for exercise in Fractical Anatomy Instead of speaking more fully of our Medical School, we append a notice of it by Dr. Richard Biacknall, whose well known character as a Physician enables him to appreciate the importance of such facilities for Medical Instruction as we propose to offer. Proper moral deportment will of course e expected of gentlemen who may attend the Medical

TERMS.—The usual rates fixed by the Medical Profession -\$100 per annum. Rates of board as above stated. Rev. JOHN A. McMANNEN, Chairman. Rev. H. ARNOLD, Mr. JOHN B. LEATHERS, Mr. WILLIAMS HARRIS.

Col. D. C. PARRISH, Secretary. I take pleasure in recommending Dr. Scott's Medical Class to young men who may wish to read Medicine. Dr. Scott is a native of Orange county, N. Carolina. He has been for several years Demonstrator in the National Medical College, Washington, D. C., where, of course, he had all the advantages of becoming eminently qualified for taking charge of a medical class. Dr. Scott's class, on account of the opportunities afforded by him, for exercises in Practical Anatomy, will be in advance of those who take the ordinary course, before attending Letures for graduation; as the anatomy of the soft parts, or Practical Amatomy is concrally normanded

rearming, which has been under the seccessful manageent of Mr. John P. Bailey and Lady, for the last two "Il be resumed on 15th July next. The Trustees mmending this institution and its Teachers

They have have full assurance that their eaper than realized. The School is situated in the assurance part of Orange county, sixteen miles from Durham's depot, tance from Hillsboro', in one of the most healthy, intelligent, populous and wealthy neighborhoods in the County convenient to some three or four Churches of different d nominations; and young ladies can enjoy advantages here that few Schools possess. Board can be had quite convenient to the Academy for six and seven dollars per month, including all contingent expenses.

In order to extend the usefulness and patronage of this

institution, the Trustees desire to procure the services of a young lady for the next session who is competent to teach the French Language, Ornamental painting and needle-work.
To such an one as can come well recommended as efficient, in these branches of education, a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars, with board, will be given per session. They deem it unnecessary to extend this notice with regard to the merits of the School, farther than to say in this connection that they have no pecuniary interest in the success of the School, but are animated alone with the desire to promote and encourage female education. Terms of tuition

RICH'D BLACKNALL, JOHN LOCKHART, JOHN A. MCMANNEN, HARRISON PARKER, GEO. W. JONES, Red Mountain, Orange co., June 19, '56. 1130- w4w.

Spirit of the Age will copy four weeks and forward

DAROCHIAL SCHOOL.-THE SUBSCRIBER has determined to open a school in the village of Williamsborough for the purpose of Christian Education. The first session will begin (D. V.) on Tuesday, the fifteenth of July. The situation is proverbially healthy and the community moral and intelligent All students will be under the supervision of the Rector of the Parish, both in and out of the school room. The subscriber will endeavor to perform faithfully the duties he has assumed. Board can be obtained in the village for \$10 per month, including lights, fuel, washing, &c. Tuition from \$10 to \$20, according to the studies pursued. All that are unable to pay will be taken gratis. Any inquiries addressed to the Rev. Richard Hines, Williamsboro', will be speedily answered. RICHARD HINES.

Reference, Rt. Rev. The Bishop of the Diocese.
62-w&sw1m.

WALTON HOUSE. MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS NEW HOTEL IS NOW OPENED FOR THE reception of regular and transient Boarders and the travelling public. Every needed arrangement has been made to promote the comfort of those who may stop with me. My rooms are large, well ventilated and better furnished than any Hotel in North Carolina. It is my intenn to make this a FIRST CLASS HOTEL. My Stables are large and well supplied with provender, and I am prepared at a moment's notice to supply my cus-tomers with Horses and conveyances to any part of the surrounding country.

C. S. BROWN, Proprietor. June 18, 1856. 1129-w3m. The Stage Office for the Tri-weekly Line of Coaches to Salisbury and Asheville, is kept at the Walton House. C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

Notice. A LL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE LATE FIRM of Britton, Todd & Harrison are requested to come forward and pay off their indebtedness, as longer indulgence cannot be given; and all claims unpaid by the 1st of August will be placed in the liands of Attorneys for settle-BRITTON, TODD & HERRISON,

Petersburg, Va.

1129-wlm.

OXFORD FEMALE ACADEMY.—THE NEXT day of July, and close on the 25th day of November. It

June 12, 1856.

is very desirable that every pupil be present at the opening of the School. Terms as heretofore.

SAM'L L. VENABLE, Principal. Oxford, N. C., June 11, 1856.

Wake Male and Female Academy. THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN WARE County, N. C., six miles south of Raleigh, upon the stage line from Raleigh to Fayetteville, in one of the man intelligent and healthy neighborhoods in mide. stage line from Kaleigh to Payettevine, in one of the measured, intelligent and healthy neighborhoods in middle Carolina, with first rate water. Ample provisions have been made for the comfortable accommodation of a lay

The next session will open on Thursday, the 17th of July and continue twenty-one weeks under the supervision of July and continue twenty-one weeks under the supervision of Rev. S. R. Trawick, aided by Miss Bettie V. Alley, of P. tersburg, at the following rates, viz: Board in the ber

Tuttion per Session: Primary studies, Higher English, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, &c., Music on Piano, instrument included, French, Painting, Drawing, &c., the same as

other institutions. Special attention will be given to the moral as well a Special attention will be greatly the intellectual training of students. There will be preach ing in the Academy once a month or more; besides then are churches of different denominations convenient, which the students will be required to attend, according to the wishes of their parents or guardians.

Mr. Trawick's success as a teacher has gained the conf. dence of his patrons in this county. The President of College in N. C., says "He ought to be liberally patronized and richly deserves a high position among the educator

Miss Alley has enjoyed the advantages of some of the best female schools in N. C. and Va., besides has had the or three years successful practice.

It is very desirable that all the students be present the

first day.
Students will be charged-from the time they enter, and no deduction made only in cases of protracted sickness. For further particulars, address the Principal or either of

the undersigued at Raleigh, N. C. H. B. WHITAKER, WM. H. WHITAKER, Proprietors

WAKE MALE & FEMALE ACADEMY.

The present session of this Institution will close the 2d day of July. A. M. Lewis, Esq., of Raleigh, will deliver the annual address. S. R. TRAWICK, Principal. May 20th, 1856.

> Male Collegiate Institute. E. W. ADAMS, A. M., Principal, WITH COMPETENT ASSISTANTS.

THIS INSTITUTION, LOCATED AT STRICK. landsville, immediately on the Wilmington & Weldon R. R., has been erected for the purpose of promoting the educational interest of the State, and our own County in particular. We have spared neither pains nor expenses in erecting a suitable building for school purposes; having to gard, both to the health and convenience of the pupils, as also, to whatever may be conducive to their mental and physical improvement. In fine, we feel assured that but few schools in our State, highly favored as she is, can offer superior inducements to those of the classical and method matical Seminary of this place. We hope and do expect

largely to share the public patronage.

Stricklandsville is one of the healthiest villages in the eastern portion of the State, and presents but few indusments to affect the morals of the pupils. The students will be at liberty to attend either of the Churches in the villinge or neighborhood.

The Trustees have placed the Seminary under the control of E. W. Adams, A. M., a teacher of much experience and success, who, in addition to his several diplomas, brags from gentlemen of the highest literary standing, in this State and Virginia, the most satisfactory testimonials of thorough qualifications for the discharge of the important duties of his station.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS. One half payable in advance. Primary English Classes,

Mod. Geography, English Grammar, Arithmetic, History and Writing,
Ancient Languages, Higher Mathematics, &c., Incidental expenses,
Students will be charged from the time of entering to the close of the session, and no deduction from the tuition will be made except in case of protracted sickness.

Board can be obtained in the family of the Principal at

\$44 per session, exclusive of lights, one half payable in advance, the other at the close of the session. Reports of the deportment and progress of each student will be furnished his parent or guard and close of each session. The first session will commence 1st Menday in June 1836.

For further particulars address the Principal at Stricklands-ville, N. C. M. K. DEVANE, M. D. Pres't of board of Trustees.

Stricklandsville, N. C.

CATAWBA COLLEGE, NEWTON, N. C. will commence on the first Monday of July and continue twenty weeks. This institution, established in 1851 by the N. C. Classes

of the German Reformed Church, and incorporated in 852, is situated in the flourishing town of Newton, on the line of the Western N. C. R. R., in the midst of an industrious, thriving and frugal population, and in one of the most healthy portions of the country. It offers every advantage, both of the College and Academy. Instruction is given in the Preparatory Department

in all the common English branches; and in the College Department in all the Collegiate stud es with special attention to the higher mathematics and modern languages. Every effort will be made to give young men a thorough education, to prepare them for business, or for admission to

Anew and valuable Philosophical Apparatus has just been is in constant use, and more will immediately " so is completely supplied.

.2 , s.d. vi +40 College course, per session.

Preparatory, from 8 to 10 00 Business Department, Primary, from out to mint a

rents and guardians may request.

The past success of this institution, as well as the high reputation which its teachers have gained, promise a successful future and warrant the trustees in using every effort to promote and extend its usefulness.

Belmont Select School, R. H. GRAVES, Principal.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL commence on the 17th July. Terms, \$75 per session of 20 weeks, payable ir advance

Circulars containing other particulars may be had on ap-plication to the Principal at Brownsville P. O., Granville. "Learn of the Mole to plough."-Pope. WYCHE'S CULTIVATING PLOW, (PATENTED

8th of January, 1856) -called the Mole Plow; with vertical cutters near the edge of a horizontal share, for dividing the furrow slice, and a curved cutter on the tear of the share for turning the whole in towards the plow, or as far on the opposite side of the share as may be desired. Adapted to siding, listing, breaking turfy or hard land, subsoiling, and many other purposes. Is light, cheap, and strong; and supposed to be the most perfect pulverizer in

For license to sell, with directions for manufacturing, ad-W. E. WYCHE, Brookville, Granville Co., N. C.

Masonic Institute. GERMANTON, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION WILL OPEN THE 21ST OF L August. Expenses for five months:
Board, everything furnished except candles, \$35 00 \$10,00 to \$15 00 neidental Tax.

No extras, In view of the prosperous condition and well established eputation of this Institution, the Trustees deem it scarcely necessary to say that it is organized and conducted on the most approved College plan. It is supplied with good apparatus and cabinet for illustrating the natural Sciences, and contains large and well selected Libraries to which all

the students may have access. The Principal will be assisted by associate Professors of superior talents and scholarship and of long and successful

experience in teaching.

By application to the Principal, Catalogues will be sent to those desiring further information.

By order of the Board, WM. T. GANNAWAY, Principal.

July 5, 1856.

ORESTVILLE MALE ACADEMY.-THE next Session of this school will commence on the 14th of July next. Forestville, situated on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, within fifteen miles of Raleigh, and in one mile of Wake Forest College, is a very healthy and orderly village, and the surrounding neighborhood is distinguished for intelligence and morality. The services of Mr. A. J. Emerson, a young gentleman of fine talents and a graduate of first distinction at Wake Forest College, here been presented.

have been procured. The Trustees feel that they risk no-thing in saying that unusual inducements are offered to a those who wish to patronize this school. TERMS PER SESSION OF PIVE MONTHS. Elementary English Studies, Higher English, do 10 00 15 00 15 00 15 00 Engrages, Latin, Greek and French, Board and washing can be had for \$8 per month. For particulars, address J. R. Dunn, Sec. of Board, or

A. J. Emerson, Principal. June 23, 1856.

REMOVAL.—HENRY A. DEPKIN RESPECTFUL.

LY announces to his patrons and the public generally that he has removed his BOOT and SHOE establishment from his all the stables and shoe establishment. from his old stand, Locust Shade, opposite the West front of the Capitol, to the store four doors below the Post Office, (opposite the Market House,) where he will continue the busidess in all its branches. Grateful for past favors he respectfully solicits a continuance of the capital solicits a continuance of the capital solicits. respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

H. A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh, June 17, 1856.

15 00